

The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

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PROSPECTUS

OF THE
Louisianian.

The endeavor to establish another Louisianaian journal in New Orleans, Louisiana, is a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt. In the transition state of this people, in their struggling efforts to reach that position in the Body Politic which we conceive to be their right, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianaian a desideratum in these times.

POLICY.

Our motto indicates, the Louisianaian shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit it. Desirous of allaying animosities, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in Louisiana, we shall advocate the removal of all disabilities, foster kind feelings, and where malice reigns, we shall endeavor to subvert it, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in aims and objects, we shall conserve the best interests, elevate our noble race to an enviable position among the States, by the development of our illimitable resources, and secure the benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country. We believe that there can be no true peace without the supremacy of law, and we urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the taxes, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge a paramount duty the education of youth, as vitally connected with the progress and enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,
Bookeller and Stationer,
114 CARondelet Street,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business.

The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

ALL Republican newspapers throughout the State are requested to copy.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—To the Republican State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representatives men to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain. To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, without regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee.

By authority vested in me, and in pursuance to the following resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Republican party, held March 18, 1870, at the committee rooms, to wit:

Resolved, That the president of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State Convention of the Republican party of Louisiana to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on Thursday, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872. Also, to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

I do hereby call a convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to be held at Mechanics' Institute, in New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M. on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872, and also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Attorney General and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

The basis of representation to said convention shall be as follows, viz:

Parishes.	No. of delegates.
Assumption.	4
Avoyelles.	3
Assumption.	4
Baton Rouge, East.	4
Baton Rouge, West.	2
Bossier.	2
Bienvenue.	2
Caldwell.	2
Cameron.	2
Catahoula.	2
Concordia.	4
Caddo.	5
Caldwell.	2
Carroll.	2
Chalmette.	2
De Soto.	2
Feliciana, East.	4
Feliciana, West.	4
Franklin.	2
Grant.	2
Iberia.	2
Iberville.	2
Jackson.	2
Jefferson.	2
Lafayette.	2
Livingston.	2
Lafourche.	2
Morehouse.	2
Madison.	2
Natchitoches.	2
Orleans.	4
Onatchita.	2
Plaquemines.	2
Pontchartraine.	2
Richland.	2
Repulse.	2
St. Bernard.	2
St. Helena.	2
St. John Baptist.	2
St. Martin.	2
St. Charles.	2
St. James.	2
St. Landry.	2
St. Mary.	2
Tangipahoa.	2
Terrebonne.	2
Texas.	2
Union.	2
Vergennes.	2
Red River.	2
Vernon.	2
St. Tammany.	2
Winn.	2
Washington.	2
Webster.	2
Orleans—First Ward.	4
Second Ward.	4
Third Ward.	4
Fourth Ward.	4
Fifth Ward.	4
Sixth Ward.	2
Seventh Ward.	2
Eighth Ward.	2
Ninth Ward.	4
Tenth Ward.	4
Eleventh Ward.	4
Twelfth Ward.	2
Thirteenth Ward.	2
Fourteenth Ward.	2
Right Bank.	4

The various parish committees throughout the State are requested to call parish conventions to elect delegates according to this apportionment.

By order of the committee,
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,
President.

WILLIAM VIGERS, Recording Secretary Republican Executive Committee.

Republican papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

POETRY.

[From the Atlantic Monthly.]

THE BALLAD OF HIRAM HOVER.

Where the Moosetown magnificence
Pours its waters in the Skunkie,
Met, along the forest-side,
Hiram Hover, Hulda Hyde.

She, a maiden fair and dapper,
He, a red-haired, stalwart trapper,
Hunting beaver, mink, and skunk,
In the woodlands of Squeedunk.

She, Pentucket's pensive daughter,
Walked beside the Skunkie water,
Gathering, in her apron wet,
Snakeroot, mint, and bouncing-bet.

"Why," he murmured, loath to leave her,
"Gather yarts for chills and fever,
When a lover, bold and true,
Only waits to gather you?"

"Go," she answered, "I'm not hasty;
I prefer a man more lasty:
Leastways, one to please me well
Should not have a heavy smell."

"Hastily Hulda!" Hiram answered;
"Mind and heart alike are cancered:
Jest look here! these pettries give
Cash, wherefrom a pair may live."

"I, you think, am but a vagrant,
Trapping beasts by no means fragrant;
Yet—I'm sure it's worth a thank—
I've a handsome sum in bank."

Turned and vanished Hiram Hover:
And, before the year was over,
Hulda, with the yards she sold,
Bought a cape against the cold.

Black and thick the furry cape was;
Of a stylish cut the shape was;
And the girls, in all the town,
Envied Hulda up and down.

Then, at last, one winter morning,
Hiram came, without a warning:
"Either," said he, "you are blind,
Hulda, or you've changed your mind."

"Me you snub for trapping varmints,
Yet you take the skins for garments;
Since you wear the skunk and mink,
There's no harm in me, I think."

"Well," said she, "we will not quarrel,
Hiram: I accept the moral.
Now the fashion's so no guess
I can hardly do no less."

Thus the trouble all was over
Of the love of Hiram Hover;
Thus he made sweet Hulda Hyde
Hulda Hover, as his bride.

Love avails, with equal favor,
Things of good and evil savor;
That, which first appeared to part,
Warmed, at last, the maiden's heart.

Under one impartial banner,
Life, the hunter, Love, the tanner,
Draw, from every beast they snare,
Comfort for a wedded pair!

Ex-President E. J. Royce, of Liberia.

A London telegram states that the mail steamer from the West Coast of Africa, which arrived at Liverpool a few days since, brought intelligence that E. J. Royce, ex-President of the Liberian Republic, was drowned in the harbor of Monrovia, while endeavoring to swim to the steamer just before her departure for Liverpool. He had been imprisoned for illegal acts committed while in office, had escaped and was endeavoring to leave the country when he lost his life. Mr. Royce, who was of the colored race, was born in Ohio, in 1815. He received a fair education, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. About thirty years ago he emigrated to Liberia, where he soon became one of the wealthiest citizens. He was elected to the Liberian House of Representatives and served as Speaker in 1849, and held the office of Chief Justice from 1865 to 1868. He was elected President in 1869, and entered upon his duties January 3, 1870. During his term to office the people of Liberia voted upon changing the Presidential term from two to four years. This measure was defeated, and a Presidential election was held last year, resulting in the selection of President Roberts. Mr. Royce, however, refused to recognize this election, and attempted to remain in power. He thus infringed upon the laws, and was condemned to the imprisonment which he tried to avoid.

Fond parent to barber: "I hope you will be very careful, Mr. Simpson; I have always been accustomed to cut their hair myself." Mr. Simpson: "So I should have thought, madam!"

THE EDUCATIONAL CONDITION OF THE COLORED CHILDREN OF CALIFORNIA.

To the 19th Legislature of California.

GENTLEMEN:—The educational wants of the colored children of this State are paramount to any other question that can engage your attention during the present session of the Legislature.

Ever since the admission of California into the sisterhood of States, drawing together a population the most enlightened, the most enterprising and the most generous in subserving her development and progress, establishing a beneficent government, creating wise laws, and a system of public schools and general education unequalled by many of the older communities; she has yet manifested towards her colored children the most liberal policy in regard to their tuition. In the larger cities and principal towns, crude and unsuitable school houses, situated in remote and isolated localities, have been erected for their accommodation, while for twenty-one years no grade, beyond primary or intermediate, has been taught, presenting the lamentable fact that out of thousands of colored children who have attended school these long years, there is not one who has received the advantages of a high school.

The law-making power of California, with the evident intent to keep the next generation of colored people in total darkness, adopted the anomalous law that ten colored children should be required in every school district before they should have a separate school, or where only nine children could be mustered, they were to be left ignorant of the law, the morality and religion of our Christian civilization. Such a law is not only a relic of past barbarism, which in ancient times ignored the many and only instructed a favored few in the lessons of philosophy, science and arts, but it is an invention of modern subtlety, deriving all its force from the servitude and oppression which has too long pervaded over the social life of our great country.

In view of the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment, which renders the California school law concerning the admission of children of "African descent into white schools" an entire nullity, and in view of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment which changes the status of colored men from chattels to citizenship, which makes their children inherit all their rights, and in view of the fact that the General Government upon the inception of California State, has granted thousands of acres of land for school purposes, and the greater circumstance that the tax law compels a majority of the colored residents (owners of real estate) yearly to support the school fund, and in consequence that the number of colored children are meagre, scattered over a wide extent of territory, with school houses only within the radius of many miles, we respectfully invite your attention to the feasibility of repeal so much of the California school law which prohibits colored children from admission into the white schools.

The reasons for the above suggestion are abundant; one of the most obvious is that with a mixed school of white and colored children the advantages of the superior will be imparted to the inferior race in mental attainments, and will accelerate the efforts of each in that intellectual race which will benefit both.

In conclusion we would remark to those who urge, from a misguided prejudice, that mixed schools of the two races tend to invade certain conventionalities of society, that we can point to some of the most eminent professional men, wealthy merchants and men of all grades of society in San Francisco, who gleaned their rudiments of an education side by side with colored boys. More than this, we have

colored men in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and through all the legislative, executive and judicial positions of the reconstructed States. Finally, it is a necessity that cannot and should not be avoided, because the voice of the people in its adical tendencies foreshadow it, and the results of enlightened progress will soon demand it.

In behalf of the colored people,
W. H. HALL,
1227 Clay St., San Francisco.
Elevator.

Sound Views of an Ex-Rebel.

Major Kouns, an ex-rebel officer, whom we have honorably mentioned heretofore, and who is the editor of the Fulton "Fair-Play," thus addresses his ex-Confederate fellow-citizens. We only regret that we have not space enough for the entire article, but enough will be found below to show that he is a man of thought as well as real political sagacity:

The Republican party by its own voluntary repeal of the Test-oath, has devolved upon us the duty of casting our ballots at the next election. It is the duty of every man to vote, and we think that duty, and interest, and all recollections of the past ought to make us vote together, if we can. The party to which the most of us belonged—the old Democratic party—went to pieces during the war. Every principle which gave it a distinctive party character is now covered by Constitutional amendments, which render them legally impossible.

We are voters without any party ties whatever, and the question of what party ties shall we form is an important one.

We are aware that Democratic politicians all through the State discourage all of our attempts to organize ourselves, for the simple reason that they desire us, under the influence of old prejudices, to glide silently into the ranks of the Bogus Democracy, that our votes may be added like so many ciphers to the number of their party, while they reap the benefit of our suffrages and we reap nothing. We do not desire to see our fellow-soldiers and their friends absorb in this way by party. We counsel you not to be mere political "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for any party. We urge you to cast your vote solid, and no matter what party we disfranchised go for, let us see to it that we are recognized as constituent elements of that party, let us demand "the honors and the offices" in proportion to our numbers.

For the last seven years every voter in the so-called Democratic ranks, has made oath almost annually that he never sympathized with us, or with the cause in which we were engaged, and their action has been in accordance with their oath. It would not be proper for us to say these Democrats committed perjury in taking that oath. It is our duty to take their sworn statements as to their own political standing and sympathies; and they themselves being witnesses, they were no more our friends than the most conscientious Republicans.

We, therefore take it that none of the existing Democratic parties have any claim upon our sympathies or support and as a matter of common sense, all the rebels and their friends who were too honest to swear against them, are perfectly free to cast their votes as their own sense of duty and interest may decide, and every one who is not a stark-fool will do so without the dictation of small politicians who wish to pick him up by his prejudices and use him as tool for their own purposes.

So the question for us rebels and our honest friends to determine is not, what will this or that politician say? or what will rag-tag and bob-tail say? but the question is, what do duty and interest prompt us to do? (CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.)

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Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column	45	80	120	175	250

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EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY
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Wm. C. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.

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OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our
office of any delinquency on the
part of our carrier, as our arrange-
ments are such that every issue of
our paper should be regularly de-
livered.

The Nation in referring to Jay
Gould's dismissal from the control
of the Erie Railroad, severely says
"He still remains a director however
and the reform will not be complete
till he is lodged in the penitentiary,
and getting his first taste of honest
and useful industry."

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Street.

Acting Governor Pinchback
has appointed Samuel Peters, Esq.,
of the National Freedmen's Savings
and Trust Company's Bank at
Shreveport, Division Superintendent
of Education for the fourth con-
gressional district. Mr. Peters is a
gentleman of color, and from all we
learn, eminently qualified to fill the
position.

Mr. Peters has resided in Shreve-
port since the establishment of the
branch of the Savings Bank of
which he is Cashier in November
1870, and has always enjoyed the
respect and confidence of the com-
munity. Such an appointment while
it affords another illustration of the
acting Governor's devotion to his
first principles, cannot fail to be
generally satisfactory and be pro-
ductive of a four sided benefit. We
congratulate Mr. Peters on the pre-
ferment, and the school depart-
ment on the acquisition of another
gentleman of ability to aid in the
education of the masses.

STATE CONVENTION.

On our first page will be found
the call of the State Central Com-
mittee of the Republican party of
this State, for a Convention to elect
delegates to the Presidential nominat-
ing Convention, and to nominate a
State ticket for our elections in
November. We regard this action
of the Committee as timely and we
highly approve the method by which
it is proposed to elect members to
the State Convention. The choice
of delegates is reposed directly in
the people, where it properly be-
longs, and the Parish Committees
are required to call Parish Conven-
tions in which the people will as-
semble and elect their choice. By
this method there can be no dan-
ger of failing to secure an expres-
sion of the voice of the people, as
they will select only such men as
will reflect their views in the State
Convention.

We appeal to every true Republi-
can to be "up and doing" in a
united response to the call of the
committee, and in this connexion
we commend to a thoughtful perusal
the address of the Central Commit-
tee. This document commends it-
self to the thoughtful consideration
of every true Republican, and we
have no doubt its contents will be
carefully pondered over, and that
are long all "past differences" will
be "in the deep bosom of the ocean
buried," and our party take the field
erect, united, compact and invin-
cible.

In every ward in the city, through-
out every parish of the State, let
there be singleness of purpose, let
the success of Republicanism be
superior to every other considera-
tion, let men wrangle and scramble,
let the agitator inflame the imagina-
tion with over wrought pictures of
neglect and oppression, let the de-
magogue prate himself sore in as-
surances of his own self-sacrifice,
and in denunciation of the interest
and cupidty of everybody else. Let
the "Reformer," the "Liberal," and
the "Democrat," strive by mis-
representation and invective to open
and widen breaches in our ranks so
wide that they may come in and
win an easy victory.

But let Republicans subordinate
ambition, personal preferences and
antipathies to the necessity of suc-
cess of the Republican party; and
if this is done there will be no more
danger of defeat in November 1872,
than there was in 1870.

JUDGE COOLEY IMPAIRED.

This dignitary whose sayings and
doings in the Sixth District Court
of this city, have for sometime chal-
lenged the attention, and not un-
frequently excited the commiseration
of thoughtful people, on ac-
count of the inconsiderate and un-
dignified haste with which the
Judge has rushed forward to offer
opinions, make charges, or fulminate
anathemas, against unfortunate peo-
ple. This sort of thing of course
tends to lessen the respect which
sensible people entertain for the
occupants of the seat of justice; but
it gratifies vanity, or relieves pent
up wrath. But it also does another
thing. It provokes denial and in
the most recent instance of extra-
judicial recklessness on the one
hand, and resentment on the other,
the Judge is taken to task by
representatives of the Times and
Bulletin, for charging them with in-
terested motives in a certain mat-
ter. The Judge having no authori-
ty for any such imputation, took it
all back. This is honorable; but
it appears to us that Judges should
make their utterances from the
bench, so advisedly and so delib-
erately, and so discreetly as to
avoid the remarkably unpleasant
alternative of confessing to the foible
of inconsiderateness.

The Times is grossly in error
when it attributes to the "negro
element" the intention to demand
"that a colored man be put on the
ticket with Grant." All of our sepa-
rate organizations, or "exclusive
conventions," have been begun, con-
tinued and ended in the profound
and exclusive desire and effort to
secure for our race the same civil
and political liberty and equality as
other races enjoy. We strive to
perpetuate no antagonisms, we fo-
ment no jealousies, and we en-
tertain no desire for, we agitate
no unreasonable, illegal or un-
constitutional recognition, or unequal
distribution of municipal, State,
and Federal patronage. All that
we desire is what we ask, nor can
we be content with any less.

Yesterday we had the pleasure
of greeting the return of Hon. C. C.
Antoine to the city.

CITY SCHOOL BOARD.

This body has just filled three
vacancies created by the expiration
of the terms of service of, as many
school directors. The Republican
hints that the new appointments
are not altogether satisfactory, and
perhaps it is as much due to the
appointees as to any one else, that
the public should be made acquain-
ted with the cause of complaint. It
is unfortunately "the old old tale."
The lack of due recognition of the
claims of colored men to preferment
and distinction. We have been com-
pelled many a time to ring these
changes in the ears of our leaders,
we have besought them to recognize
our just claims, but we have to
lament that in too many instances
our pleadings have been in vain. This
is a tiresome ordeal; and we must
assure those to whom we have en-
trusted power and patronage, that
we are keenly alive to the neglect,
the ignoring and the passings caval-
ierly over that too many of our
colored men have been made to
endure. In the case under review
we are informed that a prominent
official was sought by the State
Superintendent of Education, and
his recommendations of some quali-
fied colored men requested. Several
were mentioned and the belief was in-
duced that a spirit of fairness would
have been exhibited throughout and
some respect paid to these recom-
mendations. But what do we observe?
The selection of one colored man.
It is matter of small moment
whether the State Superintendent
be reprehensible or the City Board,
or whether by collusion they made
a show of fairness that they might
cover a discreditable proceeding.
All we care to notice is this latest
repetition of a long series of blun-
ders, the apparently perverse deter-
mination to keep in the lowest de-
grees of subordination and help-
lessness the element that constitutes
the vitality and strength of our
party, and on whom the very exis-
tence of Republicanism here de-
pends. We pen our remarks on
this subject under considerable res-
traint. We feel profoundly on the
subject, and it is grievous that at
a juncture like the perilous one be-
fore us, the consideration of party
obligations, and right, and justice
should be so little regarded.

The Supreme Court of Ne-
vada has recently granted a man-
damus ordering the admission of
the colored children to the public
schools. It appears the school law
provides that "the board of trustees
may establish a separate school for
their education." They failed to
provide, and a "colored citizen" took
his children to one of the schools
and they were of course denied ad-
mission, and the parent went to the
courts.

The Elevator (Cal.) commenting
on this affair says:
"Two of the Judges, Lewis and
Whitman, Republicans, delivered
their opinions in favor of granting
a mandamus; the third Judge, Gar-
ber, a Democrat, with true Demo-
cratic instincts delivered an adverse
opinion. He talks about the laws
of nature dividing races, and such
nonsense; all of which is completely
answered in Senator Finney's speech.
Then with the judicial wisdom of
Midas, and we suppose the gravity
of an owl, he propounds an unan-
swerable conundrum: "Why the
Creator made one black and the
other white," and to our surprise,
he confesses he knows nothing about
it. Neither do we; nor do we care.

The mandamus was granted,
however, and little black children
now attend the public schools in
Carson, notwithstanding the learned
opinion of Judge Garber. Our turn
will come next, as we expect we will
have to appeal to the majesty of the
law."

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Miss
Charlotte Ray, the colored lady-law
graduate from Howard University,
was admitted to practice in the Dis-
trict of Columbia courts on the 6th
instant. She is the first lady ad-
mitted to practice in the District.

The celebrated Titchborne
case has been closed in England
after a trial lasting over one hun-
dred days, and an address from
counsel, extending over more than
twenty days.

Yesterday we had the pleasure
of greeting the return of Hon. C. C.
Antoine to the city.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY.

Monday was another gala day.
Benevolent institutions were out on
parade, and crowds of denizens,
availing themselves of the delight-
ful weather, appeared on the streets
in force. In the evening, balls and
entertainments reigned all over the
city. The sounds of music were
to be heard in many a frequented
hall and ball-room. Our folks were
not backward in the promotion of
mirth and merriment. Geddes Hall,
the Globe Ball Room and Economy
Hall were thronged with masque-
rade parties, and the festivities lasted
till a late hour. While all these
things were in full blast, our fellow
citizen, Edmund Brown, Esq., was
dedicating his new and spacious
hall by appropriate exercises.

Among the guests was acting
Governor Pinchback who addressed
some remarks to the company and
we are indebted to the Republican
for the following summary of what
he said:

"Lieutenant Governor Pinchback
having been brought forward by the
host, made the assemblage an ad-
dress, in which, after congratulating
Mr. Brown on the success of his en-
terprise, he regretted that all of his
race had not shown the same
characteristics that had led him to
success, nor brought into requisition
those traits which would make
them masters of property, and
capable of wielding an influence.

What would be the result should
colored men own stock enough to
control the railroads and hotels?
Their class would be treated re-
spectfully and instead of placing
ladies and gentlemen in the smoking
cars, they would be entitled to the
same accommodation as white men
on paying for it. What would be
the result of owning a large hotel
like the St. Charles? Instead of
having to look around among pri-
vate families for accommodations for
those members of the convention
who will arrive here, more suitable
quarters could be provided. The
statute books were crowned with
laws which enforced the rights of
the colored man, but the mere law
was not all that was wanted—it was
the proper spirit to grapple with the
difficulties and overcome them. It
was too bad that in public places
there were those whose cheeks were
as fair, whose locks were as flaxen,
and beauty as resplendent as any,
but who, from their color, are ruled
out while the lowest, the most illite-
rate and the dirtiest white man
could be received. This, in the
"land of the free and the home of
the brave!" The ballot was worth-
less if not wielded with discretion,
and even the rights already obtained
by the colored people were not se-
cure without the supremacy of the
Republican party.

It being the festival of St. Joseph,
Mr. Pinchback's remarks were soon
followed by more dancing, and the
festivity kept up until the dawn.

The Rapides Gazette reads the
following lecture to the Times on its
"flippant and impertinent appella-
tion" of the Acting Governor, which
doubtless it would do well for inter-
viewers to heed:

"THE TIMES" AND THE LIEUTENANT
GOVERNOR.—We notice in the Times
of last Monday, that Lieutenant Go-
vernor Pinchback has been inter-
viewed by a representative of that
paper. We have often wondered
that public men would submit to
this new fangled nuisance. In the
Times' report of the interview there
is a feature, which we think must
be received with disapprobation by
all fair minded persons, which is
the frequent allusion to the Lieut-
enant Governor by the flippant and
impertinent appellation of Pinch.

According to the statement of the
reporter himself, he was received by
Mr. Pinchback at his own house
with perfect courtesy and gentle-
manly treatment, and it seems to us
that gentlemanly feeling should have
dictated a courteous instead of an
insulting report of an interview
which was not solicited by Mr.
Pinchback but sought after by the
Times."

We have been kindly placed
in possession of a copy of the "An-
nual Report of the Trustees and
Officers of the Louisiana Institution
for the Education of the Deaf and
Dumb, to the General Assembly of
Louisiana for the year ending Dec.
31, 1871." The pamphlet is very
neatly got up, and was printed at
the office of the Institution.

NO FREE TRADE WITH CUBA.

[CONCLUDED.]

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

DEAR SIR.—A discussion of the
proposed reciprocity treaty with
Cuba by men of Louisiana which
ignore the sugar feature is indeed
very much like the play of "Hamlet"
with Hamlet left out.

What gives rise to this proposed
reciprocity and what alone can carry
it to a successful issue? The fact
that we want the duty now imposed
upon the provisions we send to
Cuba knocked off, and the other
fact that Cuba desires the abolition
of the duty which we impose upon
her sugar. It is the merest child's
play to suppose that Spain will con-
sent to any such treaty unless it
expressly admits Cuban sugar to
our ports free of all every and any
tax; without that condition she will
have a dozen reasons for rejecting
the proposition to oppose to none
at all for accepting. If the treaty,
therefore, is concluded it will op-
erate to the advantage of three classes,
the farmer of the Northwest, the plan-
ters of Cuba and the merchants of
New Orleans.

But does Louisiana want any
such reciprocity? By no means. It
will ruin her. The present duty on
sugar enables the Louisiana planter
to net about thirty dollars more
than the Cuban on every hoghead
sold in the New Orleans market.
Take that thirty dollars off and the
price of every hoghead will sink
not less of \$20 which is so much
clear loss to the Louisianian. And
when, in his turn the Cuban planter
gets free provisions from the United
States, so he will be able to sell his
sugar for fully \$10 less than he can
now sell it, there is every reason to
believe that the production of the
staple in our State will utterly
cease. It is fair to say that every
dollar imposed by the tariff upon
foreign sugar is a dollar put into
the pockets of our people. If our
crop of the coming season amounts
to 170,000 hogheads, \$30 tariff on
each hoghead will save us the
enormous sum of five millions one
hundred thousand dollars! Who is
willing to transfer this much from
Louisianian free labor to the pockets
of Cuban slave lords in order to
humor the hobby of free trade
dreamers? If we should ever re-
produce the great crop of '61, the
loss this policy would bring us in-
stead of five would sum up to over
thirteen millions of dollar.

We want no reciprocity. In ex-
change for the ruin to which it in-
vites us it offers no compensating
good. It can only strengthen Spain.
It will do nothing to liberate the
island and nothing to put an end
to Spanish cruelty, but will simply
enrich and promote human slavery
in its last stronghold. What is
really wanted is war, annexation and
emancipation. This latter will re-
duce the production of sugar there
to an extent that will compensate
us for the loss of our protecting
tariff. Equality is the watchword
of these times. Before you give the
Cuban planter free trade it is to our
interest that he be surrounded with
some of the difficulties that embar-
rass his Louisianian rival.

A Step in Advance.

The new French education bill,
which, if we understand the some-
what enigmatical telegrams, has
passed the French assembly, pro-
vides that every child between six
and thirteen years of age must be
sent to school. A persistent re-
fusal on the part of parents to send
their children to school, entails a
loss of civil rights. A more im-
portant provision limits the suffrage,
after 1880, to such as shall be able
to present a certificate of study,
showing that they have passed an
examination in certain specified
branches. We are, in this country,
just trying the experiment of con-
fining all offices to those who have
passed a competitive examination.
It is a fair question whether, since
the voters are the rulers, they should
not also be required to pass an ex-
amination in reading, writing, and
speaking the English language.
Should the servant, in learning, be
above his master?

A negro preacher once observed
to his hearers, at the close of his
sermon, as follows, "My obstina-
cious brethren, I find it no more use
to preach to you than it is for a
grasshopper to wear knee-buckles."

Crisp Light on the Negro.

The bitterest objects of man's hate
are not those who have injured him,
but those whom he has injured. He
fosters prejudice and passion to jus-
tify the wrong that he has done. This
is illustrated in the history of slave-
ry. That institution perished ten
years ago, but the wicked spirit that
was begotten of it still lives. The
negro is loved as little as when we
cracked the driver's whip over his
shoulders, or sold his babies on the
auction block. The roasting of a
poor negro lad with kerosene at
Port Jervis a few days ago by two
or three white brutes, is but the
crystallization of a sentiment which
in less defined form shut Frederick
Douglass from a hotel in St. Louis,
a short time since, and turns up its
fastidious nose at the negro in the
street car, the church, or the theatre.
The contemptuous speech, the sneer,
the shoulder shrug, the brutalities
of hate, are as much in order now
as when a cruel law bade us cheer
the bloodhounds on the fugitive's
track.

In view of these facts, there is
much cause for regret that Senator
Sumner's late civil rights amend-
ment to the amnesty bill is not a
law in some form, and almost jus-
tifies the Senator in his effort to with-
hold amnesty from the meek re-
presentatives of the negro-hating
spirit until the rights of the sufferers
are assured. Sumner's bill declares
no citizen of the United States shall,
by reason of race, color, or previous
condition of servitude, be excepted
or excluded from the full and equal
enjoyment of any accommodation,
advantage, facility, or privilege fur-
nished by inn-keepers; by common
carriers, whether on land or water;
by licensed owners, managers, or
lessees, of theatres or other places
of public amusement; by trustees,
commissioners, superintendents,
teachers, and other officers of com-
mon schools and public institutions
of learning, the same being sup-
ported by moneys derived from
general taxation or authorized by
law; by trustees and officers of
church organizations, cemetery as-
sociations, and benevolent institu-
tions incorporated by national or
State authority; and it further pro-
vides that all cases arising under it
shall be tried in a Federal Court.
The penalty for its violation is \$500.

There is no reason founded in
justice or human right, no excuse
except the passions and prejudices
of men, for delaying the passage
of such a law as this. It conflicts with
no man's privilege of exclusively
enjoying what he is willing to buy
and pay for. But hotels, cars, ships,
schools, churches, theatres, ceme-
teries, are for public use, and in
them every citizen should have
equal rights with his neighbor, if he
is clean, sober, and respectful in
demeanor. Make the rule of ex-
clusiveness as rigid as we can, yet it
will not debar drunkards, prosti-
tutes of both sexes, knaves, and
criminals of every degree, and
vagabonds clothed in filth, from
forcing their loathsome presence
upon respectable people; why then
should the colored citizen be debar-
red on account of the chocolate hue
of his skin? If colored people are
noisy, unruly, or uncleanly, let them
be subjected to the common rule
and excluded; but if they are neat
and orderly, there is no reason, ex-
cept a most brutal one, why they
should not enjoy their money's
worth of whatever is for sale by the
public.

The reader may not like, perhaps,
to sit beside a negro in the theatre.
Very well; then let him take a box.
If his antipathies are not worth five
dollars extra, they are not very im-
portant. The fastidious madame
may not enjoy the society of some
"offensive creature" in the car. All
right; let her seek quarters in the
"drawing-room," where for two dol-
lars more she can enjoy the society
of her own sweet self without mo-
lestation. The born aristocrat may
object to sitting beside such self-
made men as Frederick Douglass,
President Roberts, Minister Bassett,
and Senator Revels, at the hotel
table. But he can have his remedy
by receiving his meals at his room,
where he can air his lofty prejudices
at the cost of a single dollar extra.

This cherishing of antipathies is
a luxury for which men ought wil-
lingly to pay, but the fact is they
prefer to charge the cost upon the
victims of their hate. To insult peo-
ple because of their color is mean
enough; but it is cowardly as well

as niggardly to saddle them
with the cost of the thing. Mr. Sum-
ner would end all this. The "ci-
vilitarian" whites would stand
requirement of the bill; there
be no more church pews vacan-
no new proscenium boxes engin-
no more palace cars occupied, no
tra meals sent to private rooms.
The man who is mean enough
to hate and insult a "nigger" is
to expend an extra dollar to come
contact with him. The skin dis-
antipathy is dropped as soon as
costs anything. Men and women
are not willing to indulge this in-
dignity except as dead weight.
What we ask, therefore, is a de-
mocracy of justice in place of this
cheap aristocracy of fastidiousness.

We want a law that shall put every
man under bonds to mind his own
business; in which every man shall
be permitted to enjoy what he pays
for; in which a heard of men can
in a caravansary without imagining
that they are bound to fraternize
or marry each other's daughters.
Fools and ruffians have moulded
public opinion on this subject long
enough; now let the "sober second
thought" of decent people find in-
vindication in a decent law like that
which Mr. Sumner has offered us.
—Troy (N. Y.) Daily Times.

A COLORED BISHOP FOR THE M. E. CHURCH AND DR. WISE.

The question of electing a colored
man bishop of the Methodist Epis-
copal Church is about the only topic
of interest now afloat in that body.
At least, one would think so, were
he to judge from the attention it
receives in their journals. Not a
few are willing—even anxious, that
the question should be left un-
touched; but the irrepressible editor
of the Herald, Zion's we mean, is
determined to bring on an "im-
pressible conflict." The wail of
conservatism no sooner puts its
question "down," till he, with
superior magic calls it to life again.

Various indeed are the views
taken. The men of the South, the
white men we mean, are strongly
in favor of it; Louisiana even petitions
for it. But the men of the North
kick.

It is very like the fight one sees in
Congress almost any day. When
it is proposed to treat the Negro
simply as a man and a citizen, and
guarantee unto him all the con-
sequent rights—when it is proposed
to do this in the South, then a full
Republican vote may be had. But
let the needle of the proposed legi-
slation point northward, and what
shuffling is seen! It is precisely
thus in the matter of a colored
bishop for the M. E. Church. Could
he be retained to the South, the
world would witness the sweetest
exhibition of unity imaginable. But
most unfortunately the Methodist
episcopacy is general. He who is
bishop, must be bishop for the
whole Church, which includes
the North; and thus dumps
the whole thing. The Rev. Dr.
Wise in an article exceedingly cop-
ious, argues in reference to the
possible negro bishop. "White neo-
phites must receive ordination at
his hands, and white preachers
their appointments from his lip.
As a bishop he must share the ho-
pitalities of his office, and be ad-
mitted to the tables of white lay-
men of wealth and culture. Social
recognition in the best circles will
be his due the moment you make
him a bishop." This string of
"must be's," which the Doctor puts
so strongly and so well, only needs
one more to cap the climax, and we
are surprised that he forgot it—the
everlasting "must be."—"He must
marry your daughter." But the
Doctor was satisfied with his own
string, for he felt free to ask,
"Is the Church yet prepared
to yield its remaining prop-
erty against color to this extent? and
without waiting for any one else to
answer, he makes haste to answer it
self; and of course in the negative.

We trust the colored members of the
coming General Conference of the M.
E. Church will have the grit to say,
"First, Give us a colored bishop; second,
If you don't wish him to preside over
any white conferences, then none of the
white bishops must preside over the
colored conferences. We would not
have them leave. We would have
them stay and exemplify this "if for
all" policy, if it takes all summer."

G. U. O. F.

Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487,
on the first & third Thursday of every
month at the corner of St. Peter St. Church
streets.

F. A. DAVIS, N. G.

Wm. A. BARRON, P. S.

S. M.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE
American People
OF THE INTRODUCTION
THE FIRST TIME IN THE
UNITED STATES OF
G. Colletto's
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN
WINDY ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

of which in England, France, Austria and Prussia is unprec-
edentedly superintended all mag-
nificent, and are universally acknowledged
the most effective and agreeable Pur-
gative yet introduced.

Colletto has just completed arrange-
ments to send the people in America with
this medicine, and to prevent any imita-
tion, he has placed his name on the Cen-
tral Depot, No. 22 Carondelet Street, New Or-
leans, where orders are already pouring in
from all parts of the country. Dr. Colletto,
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from all parts of the country. Dr. Colletto,
the people that his

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the people that his

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.
The following preamble and res-
olutions were adopted by the South-
ern States Convention of Colored Men,
which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

WHEREAS, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the im-
portant canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the 12th of April at the place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,
ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."
Papers friendly to the cause of equality before the law and the material interests of the colored people, will please copy.

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tion, N. Y.*

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CLASS E.
TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS
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HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'ors.

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20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY \$20.
1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000
1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000
1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000
1 prize of 1,000 is 1,000
1 prize of 500 is 500
1 prize of 250 is 250
1 prize of 100 is 100
1 prize of 50 is 50
1 prize of 25 is 25
1 prize of 10 is 10
1 prize of 5 is 5
1 prize of 2 is 2
1 prize of 1 is 1
1 prize of 500 are 25,000
317 prizes of 500 are 63,450
440 prizes amounting to \$380,450

rebels and our friends to do with our ballots? That thing let us do and do it altogether, so as to make our force felt.

If we should conclude to act with the Democracy, the question arises, what kind of Democracy? Shall we take the small remnant of the old Bourbon party and march with it through nameless ridicule to certain defeat? or shall we unite with the new-fangled kind, give up the Presidential contest and go into unmanly intrigues with renegade Republicans, for the sake of getting new offices in a few counties, leaving our friends in the South to their fate?

The sneers of the Democracy that we rebels vote for Radicals, are without any force and will remain mere stupidities at least so long as the Missouri Republican, and Gen. John McNeil are the leaders of one kind of Democrats, and John S. Phelps, Gen. Hancock, and other deserters from radicalism are the leaders of the other. Besides this, what Democracy offers us anything except the privilege of voting for bogus Democratic candidates?

Our own opinion is that the wisest, the manliest, and the best course for us rebels and all who are truly our friends, is to accept the cordial invitation extended to us by the Republican party in this country, and cast our votes solid, for a joint ticket. We have always accepted the constitutional amendments in good faith, and there is not much real difference between men who do, no matter by what name they are called. If we unite with the Republican party, we can elect a joint ticket, and it would do our rebel heart good to see some good rebels in office in this country—a thing we don't expect to witness while bogus Democrats control affairs. The Republicans who were so much in earnest in laboring to remove our disabilities, offer us party recognition with a full share of the offices in proportion to our numbers, and if they can so far forget the past differences, would it not be unmanly in us to be eternally influenced by them?—*Weekly Courier*.

The *Mobile Herald*, of March 14, pays the following compliment to our United States Senator J. R. West:

"We have received a pamphlet copy of a speech delivered by Hon. J. R. West, of Louisiana, in the U. S. Senate, upon the subject of the 'Sale of Arms to French Agents.' We have not read the sayings of any member of the Senate, during the course of the long debate upon this subject, with which we were better if as well pleased. The Senator's remarks are clear, calm and dignified, and evince throughout the desire to be perfectly fair. The Republicans of Louisiana could not easily have found an abler man than Mr. West to send to the United States Senate."

A cynical lady, rather inclined to flirt, says most men are like a cold—very easily caught, but very difficult to get rid of.

An Omaha schoolmistress, who was afraid of getting her beauty spoiled by small-pox, sent home a little girl because she said her mother was sick and had marks on her face. The next day the girl appeared, and to the trembling teacher said: "Miss—we've got a little baby at our house, but mamma told me to tell you that it isn't catching."

TO LET, AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

A HOUSE—containing 6 rooms, gallery, water-closet, chicken house, a good spring well, a woodshed, garden and large shade trees, all newly repaired—on Goodchildren street, near Louisiana wharf and the railroad depot, with privilege of a bath house. Address Jeff Stokes, at the State House, or at STOKES' HOTEL, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

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The undersigned take pleasure in announcing to their friends and the public generally, that the well-known "Lava House," at Bay St. Louis, Miss., has been secured and perfectly renovated by them as a first class Civil Rights Hotel, under the name of "Stokes House," and will be ready to receive boarders on the 15th of May 1872. The proprietors will spare neither pains nor expense to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

J. J. STOKES & CO., Proprietors.
New Orleans, March 8, 1872.

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For St. Louis, Cairo, Memphis and the Bends—
The steamers of this line will leave as follows at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and staterooms secured on application to

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Steamer KATIE,

J. M. WHITE, Master; will

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SATURDAY, June 24;

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J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street

A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

Rouge en, Coast, Baton

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W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;

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Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.,

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Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every

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And all Points North, East and West.

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AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of

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Railroad, making close connections

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Railroad to all points North, East

and West.

For tickets apply to

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Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and

Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp

and Common streets, under City

Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and

Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Com-

mon street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintending Agent St. Louis,

Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE

AND

CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be

opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans from the foot of

Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass

Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean

Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock

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